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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 9 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993 and S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993.

During the week ending 6 March 1993 the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation concerning Western Sahara (see S/11593/Add.42, S/11593/Add.44, S/19420/Add.38, S/21100/Add.25, S/22110/Add.17 and S/23370)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3179th meeting, held on 2 March 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/25170).

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/25340), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/25340 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 809 (1993).

Resolution 809 (1993) reads as follows:

> The Security Council,
>
> Reaffirming its resolutions 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991 and 725 (1991) of 31 December 1991,

Recalling that in conformity with the Settlement Plan regarding the question of Western Sahara (S/21360 and S/22464), as adopted by resolutions 658 (1990) and 690 (1991), it was for the Secretary-General to determine the instructions for the review of the applications for participation in the referendum, and that the Council welcomed in its resolution 725 (1991) the report of the Secretary-General dated 19 December 1991 (S/23299),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/25170),

Concerned by the difficulties and delays encountered in the implementation of the Settlement Plan regarding the question of Western Sahara and in particular the persistent divergences between the two parties on the interpretation and application of the criteria for voter eligibility set out by the Secretary-General in his report dated 19 December 1991 (S/23299),

Determined that the Settlement Plan regarding the question of Western Sahara be implemented without further delay in order to achieve a just and lasting solution,

Stressing the desirability of ensuring the full cooperation of both parties for the implementation of the Settlement Plan,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/25170);

2. Invites the Secretary-General and his special representative to intensify their efforts, with the parties, in order to resolve the issues identified in his report (S/25170), in particular those relating to the interpretation and application of the criteria for voter eligibility;

3. Invites further the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations for the organization of the referendum of self-determination of the people of Western Sahara and to consult accordingly with the parties for the purpose of commencing voter registration on a prompt basis starting with the updated lists of the 1974 census;

4. Invites also the Secretary-General to report to the Council as soon as possible and not later than May 1993 on the outcome of his efforts, on the cooperation of the parties and on the prospects and modalities for the holding of the referendum on a free and fair basis with a view that this take place by the end of the current year at the latest, and requests the Secretary-General to include in this report proposals for the necessary adjustments to the present role and strength of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO);

5. Urges the two parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in implementing the Settlement Plan which has been accepted by them and approved by the Council in its resolutions 658 (1990) and 690 (1991), and in resolving the issues identified in the Secretary-General's recent report (S/25170), in particular those relating to the interpretation and application of the criteria for voter eligibility;

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.7 and S/25070/Add.8; see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49 and S/23370/Add.50)

By a letter dated 3 March 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25353), the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations requested, in view of reports of continuing fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina, an immediate meeting of the Security Council to discuss the situation.

By a letter dated 3 March 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25358), the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations informed the President of the Council that "Serbian and Montenegrin extremist forces had overrun the town of Cerska, as well as many surrounding villages, in a new round of expulsions and genocide, and were threatening the region of Srebrenica". As these attacks threatened the entire peace process, acting under paragraph 1 of Article 35 of the United Nations Charter, he requested an emergency meeting of the Security Council.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3180th meeting, held on 3 March 1993, in response to the above requests.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/25361):

"The Security Council, recalling all its relevant resolutions and statements, expresses its grave concern at and condemns the continuing unacceptable military attacks in eastern Bosnia and the resulting deterioration in the humanitarian situation in that region. It is appalled that even as peace talks are continuing attacks by Serb paramilitary units, including, reportedly, the killings of innocent

civilians, continue in eastern Bosnia. In this connection, the Security Council is particularly concerned about the fall of the town of Cerska and the imminent fall of neighbouring villages. The Security Council demands that the killings and atrocities must stop and reaffirms that those guilty of crimes against international humanitarian law will be held individually responsible by the world community.

"The Security Council demands that the leaders of all the parties to the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina remain fully engaged in New York in a sustained effort with the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to reach quickly a fair and workable settlement. In this connection, the Security Council also demands that all sides immediately cease all forms of military action throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, cease acts of violence against civilians, comply with their previous commitments including the cease-fire, and redouble their efforts to settle the conflict.

"The Security Council further demands that the Bosnian Serb side as well as all other parties refrain from taking any action which might endanger the lives and well-being of the inhabitants of eastern Bosnia, particularly in the areas near the town of Cerska, and that all concerned allow the unimpeded access of humanitarian relief supplies throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially humanitarian access to the besieged cities of eastern Bosnia, and permit the evacuation of the wounded.

"Having determined in the relevant resolutions that this situation constitutes a threat to international peace and security, the Security Council insists that these steps must be taken immediately.

"The Security Council also requests the Secretary-General to take immediate steps to increase UNPROFOR's presence in eastern Bosnia.

"The Security Council remains seized of the matter and is ready to meet at any moment to consider further action."

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 9 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993 and S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993.

During the week ending 13 March 1993 the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation in Cambodia (see S/21100/Add.37, S/22110/Add.41, S/22110/Add.43, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.8, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.41, S/23370/Add.48 and S/23370/Add.51)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3181st meeting, held on 8 March 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 792 (1992) (S/25289).

The President drew attention to the draft resolution contained in document S/25376, which had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/25376) and adopted it unanimously as resolution 810 (1993).

Resolution 810 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990 and 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992 and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 13 February 1993 (S/25289),

Paying tribute to His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President of the Supreme National Council (SNC), for his continuing efforts to restore peace and national unity in Cambodia,

Recalling that under the Paris Agreements the Cambodian people have the right to determine their own political future through the free and fair election of a constituent assembly, which will draft and approve a new Cambodian constitution and transform itself into a legislative assembly, which will create the new Cambodian government,

Welcoming the achievements of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) in the implementation of the Paris Agreements, in particular regarding voter registration and refugee repatriation, and reaffirming its continuing support for the activities of UNTAC,

Welcoming the decision taken by the SNC at its meeting on 10 February 1993 to adopt a moratorium on the export of minerals and gems and to consider limits on the export of sawn timber from Cambodia in order to protect Cambodia's natural resources,

Deploring the violations of the cease-fire by the Party of Democratic Kampuchea (PDK) and the Party of the State of Cambodia (SOC),

Concerned by the increasing number of acts of violence perpetrated on political grounds, in particular in areas under the control of the SOC, and on ethnic grounds, and by the negative implications of such acts for the implementation of the Paris Agreements,

Underlining the importance of measures by UNTAC in order to ensure a neutral political environment in Cambodia,

Condemning attacks, threats and intimidation against UNTAC, in particular the recent detention of UNTAC personnel,

Deploring the failure of the PDK to meet its obligations under the Paris Agreements, notably as regards unrestricted access by UNTAC to the areas under its control and as regards the application of phase II of the cease-fire, and urging the party concerned to join fully in the implementation of the Paris Agreements,

Expressing strong concern at recent reports by UNTAC of a small number of foreign military personnel serving with the armed forces of the SOC in violation of the Paris Agreements; calling on all parties to cooperate fully with UNTAC investigations of reports of foreign forces within the territory under their control; and emphasizing the importance of the immediate removal of all foreign forces, advisers and military personnel from Cambodia,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General dated 13 February 1993 (S/25289);

2. Endorses the decision by the Supreme National Council that the election for the constituent assembly shall be held from 23 to 27 May 1993;

3. Underlines the crucial importance of national reconciliation for the attainment of lasting peace and stability in Cambodia;

4. Urges all Cambodian parties to cooperate fully with UNTAC in the preparation and holding of the election for the constituent assembly;

5. Expresses its satisfaction at the extent of voter registration;

6. Calls on UNTAC to continue to make every effort to create and maintain a neutral political environment conducive to the holding of free and fair elections, and requests the Secretary-General to inform the Security Council by 15 May 1993 of the conditions and preparations for the election;

7. Urges all Cambodian parties to help create in the minds of their followers tolerance for peaceful political competition and to ensure adherence to the code of conduct during the forthcoming political campaign;

8. Urges in particular all Cambodian parties to take all necessary measures to ensure freedom of speech, assembly and movement, as well as fair access to the media, including the press, television and radio, for all registered political parties during the electoral campaign starting on 7 April 1993, and to take all necessary steps to reassure the Cambodian people that the balloting for the election will be secret;

9. Demands that all Cambodian parties take the necessary measures to put an end to all acts of violence and to all threats and intimidation committed on political or ethnic grounds, and urges all those parties to cooperate with the UNTAC Special Prosecutor's Office in investigations of such acts;

10. Expresses its full confidence in the ability of UNTAC to conduct an election that is free and fair and its readiness to endorse the results of the election provided that the United Nations certifies it free and fair;

11. Calls on all Cambodian parties to abide by their commitment under the Paris Agreements to respect those results;

12. Recognizes that the Cambodians themselves bear primary responsibility for the implementation of the Paris Agreements and for the future stability and well-being of Cambodia;

13. Recognizes in particular that the Cambodians have the responsibility, after the election for the constituent assembly, to agree on a constitution and to create a government within three months and emphasizes the importance of completing that task on time;

14. Expresses its readiness to support fully the constituent assembly and the process of drawing up a constitution and establishing a new government for all Cambodia;

15. Takes note of the remarks of the Secretary-General in paragraph 44 of his report concerning the security situation in Cambodia during the period between the election for the constituent assembly and the end of the mandate of UNTAC upon the creation of a government, and welcomes his intention to submit recommendations in that connection;

16. Commends the decision of the SNC at its meeting on 10 February 1993 to adopt measures for the protection of Cambodia's natural resources, and supports steps taken by the Technical Advisory Committee on Management and Sustainable Exploitation of Natural Resources to implement these decisions;

17. Reiterates its demand that all parties honour in full their obligations under the Paris Agreements, in particular to desist from all offensive military activity;

18. Demands that all parties take all action necessary to safeguard the lives and the security of UNTAC personnel throughout Cambodia, and desist from all threats or intimidation against UNTAC personnel and from any interference with them in the performance of their mandate;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council in the context of his fourth progress report in April 1993 on the implementation of this resolution, and on any further measures that may be necessary and appropriate to ensure the realization of the fundamental objectives of the Paris Agreements;

20. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

The situation in Angola (see S/25070/Add.4; see also S/22110/Add.21, S/23370/Add.12, S/23370/Add.27, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.48 and S/23370/Add.51)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3182nd meeting, held on 12 March 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the draft resolution contained in document S/25399, which had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/25399) and adopted it unanimously as resolution 811 (1993).

Resolution 811 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992 and 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993,

Gravely disturbed by the recent outbreak of heavy fighting in many parts of Angola, the large number of casualties and massive loss of human life which have ensued and the further deterioration of the already dangerous political and military situation, bringing the country to the verge of the resumption of civil war,

Gravely concerned at the persistent violations by UNITA of the major provisions of the "Acordos de Paz para Angola",

Further concerned at reports that military support and equipment continue to flow in contravention of the "Acordos de Paz",

Noting with particular concern that a humanitarian tragedy of grave proportions is developing in Angola and the need, therefore, for increased international humanitarian assistance,

Deeply regretting that the second meeting between the delegations of the Government of Angola and UNITA, which had been scheduled to be held on 26 February 1993 in Addis Ababa under the auspices of the United Nations, did not take place because of the failure by UNITA to fulfil its commitment to send a delegation to Addis Ababa,

Noting with satisfaction the readiness displayed by the Government of Angola to participate in the Addis Ababa meeting,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Welcoming and supporting the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at resolving the present crisis through negotiations,

1. Strongly condemns the persistent violations by UNITA of the major provisions of the "Acordos de Paz", in particular the continued rejection by UNITA of the results of the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992 which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General determined as generally free and fair, its failure to take part in the political institutions established on the basis of those elections, its failure to engage in meaningful negotiations with the Government of Angola, its withdrawal from the new Angolan armed forces, its seizure by force of provincial capitals and municipalities and the resumption of hostilities;

2. Demands that UNITA accept unreservedly the results of the democratic elections of 1992 and abide fully by the "Acordos de Paz", and further demands that the two parties, particularly UNITA, produce early evidence, not later than 30 March 1993, that real progress has been made towards the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

3. Strongly demands an immediate cease-fire throughout the country, and further demands the resumption without delay and without preconditions of a continued and meaningful dialogue under United Nations auspices so that a clear timetable for the completion of the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" may be established;

4. Reaffirms that it will hold responsible any party which refuses to take part in such a dialogue, thereby jeopardizing the entire process, and will consider all appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations to advance the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

5. Strongly condemns verbal and physical attacks against the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) personnel in Angola, and demands that these attacks cease forthwith and that the Government of Angola and UNITA take all necessary measures to ensure their safety and security;

6. Condemns the kidnapping of a UNAVEM II military observer in Cabinda on 23 February 1993 and demands that he be released unharmed and unconditionally and without further delay;

7. Supports fully the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in their continuing efforts to restore the peace process and to carry out the mandate of UNAVEM II under extremely difficult conditions;

8. Invites the Secretary-General to seek to organize a meeting between the Government of Angola and UNITA at the highest possible level with a view to securing the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz", this meeting to take place in good time before 30 April 1993 and to consider also the future role of the United Nations in Angola, and encourages the parties to respond positively;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, pending the submission of the report referred to in paragraph 16 of resolution 804 (1993), to present as soon as possible a progress report on the efforts for the resumption of the talks between the two parties in Angola at all appropriate levels;

10. Calls on all Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to accord or increase humanitarian relief assistance to Angola and encourages the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, with the resources at her disposal, to coordinate the provision of humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need;

11. Strongly appeals to both parties strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law, including unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need;

12. Appeals once again to all Member States to render economic, material and technical assistance to the Government of Angola for the reconstruction and development of the country;

13. Looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 16 of resolution 804 (1993) on the situation in Angola together with his recommendations for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process;

14. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

The situation concerning Rwanda

By a letter dated 4 March 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25363), the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Rwanda to the United Nations requested, since the deterioration of conditions in Rwanda was a "threat to peace and security in the region", an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider ways of ensuring the cessation of the fighting, the observance of the cease-fire agreement signed at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 12 July 1992, and the implementation of the declarations issued by the Rwandese Patriotic Front on 21 February 1993 and the Government of Rwanda on 22 February 1993 with a view to restoring the cease-fire and thereby enabling the search for a negotiated political solution to continue.

By a letter dated 4 March 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25371), the Permanent Representative of France to the United

Nations, with reference to the above-mentioned letter from the Chargé d'affaires of Rwanda, requested an immediate meeting of the Security Council on that subject.

The Security Council met to consider the item at its 3183rd meeting, held on 12 March 1993, in response to the above requests.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Rwanda, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the draft resolution contained in document S/25400, which had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/25400) and adopted it unanimously as resolution 812 (1993).

Resolution 812 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Taking note of the request contained in the letter of the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Rwanda dated 4 March 1993 (S/25363),

Also taking note of the letters of the Permanent Representative of Rwanda (S/25355) and of the Permanent Representative of Uganda (S/25356) dated 22 February 1993 in which the Governments of both these countries called for the deployment of United Nations observers along their common border,

Gravely concerned by the fighting in Rwanda and its consequences regarding international peace and security,

Alarmed by the humanitarian consequences of the latest resumption of the fighting in Rwanda, in particular the increasing number of refugees and displaced persons, and by the threats to the civilian populations,

Stressing the need for a negotiated political solution, in the framework of the agreements signed by the parties in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in order to put an end to the conflict in Rwanda,

Paying tribute to the efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), in order to promote such a political solution,

Taking note of the statements by the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) (S/25363, annexes II and III) by which the Rwandese armed forces would remain in their current positions, the army of the RPF would pull back to the positions it occupied before 7 February 1993 and the buffer zone between the forces would be

considered as a neutral demilitarized zone used to monitor the implementation of the cease-fire by an international force,

Welcoming the joint communiqué issued in Dar-es-Salaam on 7 March 1993 by the Government of Rwanda and the RPF, concerning in particular the modalities of the cease-fire which should be effective on 9 March 1993 and the situation of displaced persons (S/25385),

Welcoming the decision of the Secretary-General to send a goodwill mission to the region and having heard a first oral report on the mission,

Determined that the United Nations, in consultation with the OAU, and in support of its ongoing efforts, should consider how a United Nations contribution might assist the process towards a political settlement in Rwanda, in particular by preventing the resumption of fighting and by monitoring the cease-fire,

1. Calls upon the Government of Rwanda and the RPF to respect the cease-fire which took effect on 9 March 1993, to allow the delivery of humanitarian supplies and the return of displaced persons, to fulfil the obligations they have accepted in the agreements they have signed and to implement the commitments they have undertaken in their above-mentioned statements and joint communiqué;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to examine in consultation with the OAU the contribution that the United Nations, in support of the OAU's efforts, could bring to strengthen the peace process in Rwanda, in particular through the possible establishment of an international force under the aegis of the OAU and the United Nations, entrusted inter alia with the protection of, and humanitarian assistance to, the civilian population and the support of the OAU force for the monitoring of the cease-fire, and to report most urgently on the matter;

3. Also invites the Secretary-General to examine the request by Rwanda and Uganda for the deployment of observers at the border between these two countries;

4. Expresses its readiness to examine without delay the recommendations that the Secretary-General could submit in this regard;

5. Invites the Secretary-General to coordinate closely his efforts with those of the OAU;

6. Calls upon the Government of Rwanda and the RPF to cooperate fully with the efforts of the United Nations and the OAU;

7. Urges the Government of Rwanda and the RPF to resume the negotiations on 15 March 1993 as agreed, in order to resolve the pending questions with a view to signing a peace agreement at the beginning of April 1993 at the latest;

8. Urges both parties strictly to respect the rules of international humanitarian law;

9. Urges all States to refrain from any action that could increase the tension in Rwanda and jeopardize respect for the cease-fire;

10. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 9 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993 and S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993.

During the week ending 20 March 1993 the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.8 and S/25070/Add.9; see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49 and S/23370/Add.50)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3184th meeting, held on 17 March 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/25426):

> "The Security Council has been informed by the Secretary-General in a letter of 12 March 1993 of the violation on 11 March 1993 by military jets, proceeding from the airport of Banja Luka, of Security Council resolution 781 (1992), relating to the prohibition of military flights in

the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, notwithstanding the fact that the Bosnian Serbs at the airport had received appropriate notification by United Nations observers that such flights would constitute a violation of the said resolution.

"The Security Council equally takes note of the report by the Secretary-General in his letter of 16 March 1993 indicating that on 13 March 1993 new violations of the no-fly zone took place by planes that proceeded to bomb the villages of Gladovici and Osatica in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina before leaving in the direction of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). The above flights are the first violations of Security Council resolution 781 (1992) observed by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) which involved combat activity.

"The Security Council strongly condemns all violations of its relevant resolutions and underlines the fact that since the beginning of the monitoring operations in early November 1992, the United Nations has reported 465 violations of the no-fly zone over the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Security Council demands that these violations cease forthwith and reiterates its strong determination to ensure full respect of its resolutions. It particularly underlines its condemnation of all violations, especially those reported by the Secretary-General in his letters referred to above, at a time when the peace process has reached a critical juncture and when humanitarian relief efforts require full cooperation by all parties.

"The Security Council demands from the Bosnian Serbs an immediate explanation of the aforementioned violations and particularly of the aerial bombardment of the villages of Gladovici and Osatica.

"It requests the Secretary-General to ensure that an investigation is made of the reported possible use of the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to launch air attacks against the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Security Council has mandated its President to convey to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and to the leader of the Bosnian Serbs its deepest concern about the above-mentioned developments, and its demand that they take immediate action to prevent any repetitions of these attacks.

"The Security Council will continue to consider what additional steps may be required to secure implementation of the provisions of relevant Security Council resolutions."

Central America: efforts towards peace (see S/20370/Add.29, S/20370/Add.44, S/21100/Add.12, S/21100/Add.15, S/21100/Add.17, S/21100/Add.20, S/21100/Add.22, S/21100/Add.44, S/22110/Add.18, S/22110/Add.20, S/22110/Add.39, S/22110/Add.44, S/23370/Add.2, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.48 and S/25070/Add.6)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3185th meeting, held on 18 March 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/25427):

"The Security Council welcomes the recent efforts to apply fully the peace accords in El Salvador and acknowledges the sense of responsibility and cooperation demonstrated by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to reach this objective.

"In this context, the Security Council welcomes the submission of the report of the Commission on the Truth and of its recommendations intended to prevent the repetition of the acts of violence committed during the twelve years of armed confrontation, as well as to create confidence in the positive changes caused by the peace process and stimulate national reconciliation.

"The Security Council underlines the need for the parties, in accordance with the peace accords, to comply with the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on the Truth, as well as all other obligations which remain to be implemented. In addition, it calls upon Salvadorian society to continue acting with the responsibility which it has demonstrated throughout this process, in order to contribute to the consolidation of internal peace and the maintenance of a genuine and lasting atmosphere of national harmony.

"The Security Council invites the Secretary-General to keep it informed regarding the implementation of the parties' pending commitments and reiterates that it will continue to follow closely the evolution of the peace process in El Salvador and stands ready to assist the parties as appropriate to achieve the successful completion of that process."

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 9 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993 and S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993.

During the week ending 27 March 1993 the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.8, S/25070/Add.9 and S/25070/Add.11; see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49, and S/23370/Add.50)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3186th meeting, held on 25 March 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The delegation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was headed by His Excellency Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/25471):

"The Security Council warmly welcomes the signature by President Alija Izetbegovic and Mr. Mate Boban of all four documents of the Peace Plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina worked out by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

"On this important occasion the Security Council pays tribute to the untiring efforts of the Co-Chairmen, Secretary Vance and Lord Owen.

"The Council commends the action of the two parties who have signed all the documents and calls on the remaining party to sign without delay the two documents of the Peace Plan that it has not already signed and to cease its violence, offensive military actions, 'ethnic cleansing' and obstruction of humanitarian assistance.

"The Council calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities by all parties.

"The Council looks forward to receiving a report from the Secretary-General on the developments in the International Conference and stands ready to take action to follow up on the report and to take the steps required to bring about the peace settlement."

The situation in Liberia (see S/22110/Add.3 and Corr.1, S/23370/Add.18 and S/23370/Add.46)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3187th meeting, held on 26 March 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Liberia (S/25402).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Liberia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The delegation was headed by His Excellency Mr. Gabriel Baccus Matthews, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Interim Government of Liberia.

The President drew attention to the draft resolution contained in document S/25469, which had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations. The President drew the attention of members to the following revision to the draft resolution contained in document S/25469: in the last preambular paragraph, the words "in West Africa as a whole" should be replaced by the words "in this region of West Africa" (S/25469/Rev.1).

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the revised draft resolution (S/25469/Rev.1), and adopted it unanimously as resolution 813 (1993).

Resolution 813 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Liberia (S/25402),

Recalling its resolution 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992,

Further recalling the statements by the President of the Council on its behalf on 22 January 1991 (S/22133) and 7 May 1992 (S/23886) on the situation in Liberia,

Reaffirming its belief that the Yamoussoukro IV Accord of 30 October 1991 (S/24815) offers the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict by creating the necessary climate and conditions for free and fair elections in Liberia,

Deploring that parties to the conflict in Liberia have not respected or implemented the various accords to date, especially the Yamoussoukro IV Accord,

Noting that the continuing breach of earlier accords hinders the creation of a climate and conditions conducive to the holding of free and fair elections in accordance with the Yamoussoukro IV Accord,

Recognizing the need for increased humanitarian assistance,

Welcoming the continued commitment of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to and the efforts towards a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict,

Further welcoming the endorsement and support by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) of these efforts,

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Determining that the deterioration of the situation in Liberia constitutes a threat to international peace and security, particularly in this region of West Africa,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Liberia (S/25402);

2. Commends ECOWAS for its efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia;

3. Commends OAU for its efforts in support of the peace process in Liberia;

4. Reaffirms its belief that the Yamoussoukro IV Accord offers the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict by creating the necessary conditions for free and fair elections in Liberia, and encourages ECOWAS to continue its efforts to assist in the peaceful implementation of this Accord;

5. Condemns the violation of the cease-fire of 28 November 1990 by any party to the conflict;

6. Condemns the continuing armed attacks against the peace-keeping forces of ECOWAS in Liberia by one of the parties to the conflict;

7. Reiterates its call upon all parties to respect and implement the cease-fire and the various accords of the peace process, including the Yamoussoukro IV Accord of 30 October 1991, and the Final Communiqué of the Informal Consultative Group Meeting of the ECOWAS Committee of Five in Liberia, issued at Geneva on 7 April 1992, to which they themselves have agreed;

8. Welcomes the Secretary-General's appointment of Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers as his Special Representative for Liberia;

9. Calls upon all States strictly to abide by and comply with the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by resolution 788 (1992) under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;

10. Demands that all parties fully cooperate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and ECOWAS with a view to ensuring the full and prompt implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord of 30 October 1991;

11. Declares its readiness to consider appropriate measures in support of ECOWAS if any party is unwilling to cooperate in implementation of the provisions of the Yamoussoukro Accords, in particular the encampment and disarmament provisions;

12. Reiterates its call on Member States to exercise self-restraint in their relations with all parties to the Liberian conflict, in particular to refrain from providing any military assistance to any of the parties and also to refrain from taking any action that would be inimical to the peace process;

13. Reaffirms that the embargo imposed by resolution 788 (1992) shall not apply to weapons, military equipment and military assistance destined for the sole use of the peace-keeping forces of ECOWAS in Liberia;

14. Further commends the efforts of Member States, the United Nations system and humanitarian organizations in providing humanitarian assistance to the victims of the conflict in Liberia, and in this regard reaffirms its support for increased humanitarian assistance;

15. Demands that the parties concerned refrain from any action that will impede or obstruct the delivery of humanitarian assistance and calls upon them to ensure the safety of all personnel involved in international humanitarian assistance;

16. Reiterates its call upon all parties to the conflict and all others concerned to respect strictly the provisions of international humanitarian law;

17. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with ECOWAS, to consider the possibility of convening a meeting of the President of the Interim Government of National Unity and the warring factions, after thorough and detailed groundwork, to restate their commitment to the implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord within an agreed timetable;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to discuss with ECOWAS and the parties concerned the contribution which the United Nations could make in support of the implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord, including the deployment of United Nations observers;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution as soon as possible;

20. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

The situation in Somalia (see S/23370/Add.11, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.30, S/23370/Add.34 and S/23370/Add.48; see also S/23370/Add.3)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3188th meeting, held on 26 March 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the further report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of paragraphs 18 and 19 of resolution 794 (1992) (S/25354 and Add.1 and 2).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Somalia, at her request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the draft resolution contained in document S/25472, which had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations. The President drew the attention of members to the following revision to the draft resolution in its provisional form contained in document S/25472: at the end of operative paragraph 2 insert the word "representative" between the words "other" and "groups".

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/25472), as orally revised in its provisional form, and adopted it unanimously as resolution 814 (1993).

Resolution 814 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992, 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992, 775 (1992) of 28 August 1992 and 794 (1992) of 3 December 1992,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 47/167 of 18 December 1992,

Commending the efforts of Member States acting pursuant to resolution 794 (1992) to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia,

Acknowledging the need for a prompt, smooth and phased transition from the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) to the expanded United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II),

Regretting the continuing incidents of violence in Somalia and the threat they pose to the reconciliation process,

Deploring the acts of violence against persons engaging in humanitarian efforts on behalf of the United Nations, States, and non-governmental organizations,

Noting with deep regret and concern the continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law and the general absence of the rule of law in Somalia,

Recognizing that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation and reconstruction of their own country,

Acknowledging the fundamental importance of a comprehensive and effective programme for disarming Somali parties, including movements and factions,

Noting the need for continued humanitarian relief assistance and for the rehabilitation of Somalia's political institutions and economy,

Concerned that the crippling famine and drought in Somalia, compounded by the civil strife, have caused massive destruction to the means of production and the natural and human resources of that country,

Expressing its appreciation to the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Non-Aligned Movement for their cooperation with, and support of, the efforts of the United Nations in Somalia,

Further expressing its appreciation to all Member States which have made contributions to the Fund established pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 794 (1992) and to all those who have provided humanitarian assistance to Somalia,

Commending the efforts, in difficult circumstances, of the initial United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992),

Expressing its appreciation for the invaluable assistance the neighbouring countries have been providing to the international community in its efforts to restore peace and security in Somalia and to host large numbers of refugees displaced by the conflict and taking note of the difficulties caused to them due to the presence of refugees in their territories,

Convinced that the restoration of law and order throughout Somalia would contribute to humanitarian relief operations, reconciliation and political settlement, as well as to the rehabilitation of Somalia's political institutions and economy,

Convinced also of the need for broad-based consultations and deliberations to achieve reconciliation, agreement on the setting up of transitional government institutions and consensus on basic principles and steps leading to the establishment of representative democratic institutions,

Recognizing that the re-establishment of local and regional administrative institutions is essential to the restoration of domestic tranquillity,

Encouraging the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue and intensify their work at the national, regional and local levels, including and encouraging broad participation by all sectors of Somali society, to promote the process of political settlement and national reconciliation and to assist the people of Somalia in rehabilitating their political institutions and economy,

Expressing its readiness to assist the people of Somalia, as appropriate, on a local, regional or national level, to participate in free and fair elections, with a view towards achieving and implementing a political settlement,

Welcoming the progress made at the United Nations-sponsored Informal Preparatory Meeting on Somali Political Reconciliation in Addis Ababa

from 4 to 15 January 1993, in particular the conclusion at that meeting of three agreements by the Somali parties, including movements and factions, and welcoming also any progress made at the Conference on National Reconciliation which began in Addis Ababa on 15 March 1993,

Emphasizing the need for the Somali people, including movements and factions, to show the political will to achieve security, reconciliation and peace,

Noting the reports of States concerned of 17 December 1992 (S/24976) and 19 January 1993 (S/25126) and of the Secretary-General of 19 December 1992 (S/24992) and 26 January 1993 (S/25168) on the implementation of resolution 794 (1992),

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 1993 (S/25354 and Add.1 and 2),

Welcoming the intention of the Secretary-General to seek maximum economy and efficiency and to keep the size of the United Nations presence, both military and civilian, to the minimum necessary to fulfil its mandate,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to threaten peace and security in the region,

A

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 1993;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for convening the Conference on National Reconciliation for Somalia in accordance with the agreements reached during the Informal Preparatory Meeting on Somali Political Reconciliation in Addis Ababa in January 1993 and for the progress achieved towards political reconciliation in Somalia, and also for his efforts to ensure that, as appropriate, all Somalis, including movements, factions, community leaders, women, professionals, intellectuals, elders and other representative groups are suitably represented at such conferences;

3. Welcomes the convening of the Third United Nations Coordination Meeting for Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia in Addis Ababa from 11 to 13 March 1993 and the willingness expressed by Governments through this process to contribute to relief and rehabilitation efforts in Somalia, where and when possible;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, and with assistance, as appropriate, from all relevant United Nations entities, offices and specialized agencies, to provide humanitarian and other assistance to the people of Somalia in rehabilitating their political institutions and economy and promoting

political settlement and national reconciliation, in accordance with the recommendations contained in his report of 3 March 1993, including in particular:

(a) To assist in the provision of relief and in the economic rehabilitation of Somalia, based on an assessment of clear, prioritized needs, and taking into account, as appropriate, the 1993 Relief and Rehabilitation Programme for Somalia prepared by the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs;

(b) To assist in the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons within Somalia;

(c) To assist the people of Somalia to promote and advance political reconciliation, through broad participation by all sectors of Somali society, and the re-establishment of national and regional institutions and civil administration in the entire country;

(d) To assist in the re-establishment of Somali police, as appropriate at the local, regional or national level, to assist in the restoration and maintenance of peace, stability and law and order, including in the investigation and facilitating the prosecution of serious violations of international humanitarian law;

(e) To assist the people of Somalia in the development of a coherent and integrated programme for the removal of mines throughout Somalia;

(f) To develop appropriate public information activities in support of the United Nations activities in Somalia;

(g) To create conditions under which Somali civil society may have a role, at every level, in the process of political reconciliation and in the formulation and realization of rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes;

B

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

5. Decides to expand the size of the UNOSOM force and its mandate in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 56-88 of the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 1993, and the provisions of this resolution;

6. Authorizes the mandate for the expanded UNOSOM (UNOSOM II) for an initial period through 31 October 1993, unless previously renewed by the Security Council;

7. Emphasizes the crucial importance of disarmament and the urgent need to build on the efforts of UNITAF in accordance with paragraphs 56-69 of the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 1993;

8. Demands that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, comply fully with the commitments they have undertaken in the agreements they concluded at the Informal Preparatory Meeting on Somali Political Reconciliation in Addis Ababa, and in particular with their Agreement on Implementing the Cease-fire and on Modalities of Disarmament (S/25168, annex III);

9. Further demands that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, take all measures to ensure the safety of the personnel of the United Nations and its agencies as well as the staff of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations engaged in providing humanitarian and other assistance to the people of Somalia in rehabilitating their political institutions and economy and promoting political settlement and national reconciliation;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to support from within Somalia the implementation of the arms embargo established by resolution 733 (1992), utilizing as available and appropriate the UNOSOM II forces authorized by this resolution, and to report on this subject, with any recommendations regarding more effective measures if necessary, to the Security Council;

11. Calls upon all States, in particular neighbouring States, to cooperate in the implementation of the arms embargo established by resolution 733 (1992);

12. Requests the Secretary-General to provide security, as appropriate, to assist in the repatriation of refugees and the assisted resettlement of displaced persons, utilizing UNOSOM II forces, paying particular attention to those areas where major instability continues to threaten peace and security in the region;

13. Reiterates its demand that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law and reaffirms that those responsible for such acts be held individually accountable;

14. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, to direct the Force Commander of UNOSOM II to assume responsibility for the consolidation, expansion and maintenance of a secure environment throughout Somalia, taking account of the particular circumstances in each locality, on an expedited basis in accordance with the recommendations contained in his report of 3 March 1993, and in this regard to organize a prompt, smooth and phased transition from UNITAF to UNOSOM II;

C

15. Requests the Secretary-General to maintain the fund established pursuant to resolution 794 (1992) for the additional purpose of receiving contributions for maintenance of UNOSOM II forces following the departure of UNITAF forces and for the establishment of Somali police, and calls on Member States to make contributions to this fund, in addition to their assessed contributions;

16. Expresses appreciation to the United Nations agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the ICRC for their contributions and assistance and requests the Secretary-General to ask them to continue to extend financial, material and technical support to the Somali people in all regions of the country;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to seek, as appropriate, pledges and contributions from States and others to assist in financing the rehabilitation of the political institutions and economy of Somalia;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed on action taken to implement the present resolution, in particular to submit as soon as possible a report to the Council containing recommendations for establishment of Somali police forces and thereafter to report no later than every ninety days on the progress achieved in accomplishing the objectives set out in the present resolution;

19. Decides to conduct a formal review of the progress towards accomplishing the purposes of the present resolution no later than 31 October 1993;

20. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.